

cuit factories, binderies, breweries, factories for sashes and doors, shoes, soap, and other articles of domestic requirements. Tanneries have been favored by the existence of hemlock bark and the high price for leather formerly prevailing in San Francisco. Most of the raw material, as wool and hides, is exported, and perhaps returned in the shape of textile and other manufactured fabrics, with the addition of double freights, commissions, and other charges. Many promising branches of enterprise have no doubt been paralyzed by the advent of the transcontinental railway, which reduces the distance from superior sources of supply, together with the cost of introduction. Such was also the effect in California. There is room for expansion, however, in the industries mentioned, and with the influx of population and the development of natural resources, prospects will open for additional departments of manufacture.

In Alaska one of the most important resources is found in her fisheries, although from the scanty population of the Pacific coast, and the distance from other markets, they have as yet been little utilized. The value of their product was estimated by the census of 1880 at \$565,000, though since that date it has largely increased, while peltry was rated at over \$2,000,000. But with increasing population and a growing demand from abroad, together with the gradual depletion of the Columbia river fisheries, operations are assuming larger proportions.

Salmon are here more abundant, and for some species finer in quality, than elsewhere in the Pacific. It forms the staple food of the Indians, who with their wasteful process of curing consume fully 10,000,000 fish annually. On the Yukon the run is too brief to warrant the establishment of canneries for the present, but in the rivers and inlets to the southward the season is of longer duration. The oldest cannery appears to be the one erected at Klowak in 1868, and subsequently purchased by Sisson, Wallace, and company,